THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers, NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance. THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXI. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851. WHOLE NO. 1566.

Choice Poetry.

THE DAISY.

The daisy blossoms on the rocks,
Amid the purple heath;
It blossoms on the river's banks,
That thride the gloom beneath;
The Eagle at his pride of place,
Beholds it by his nest;
And, in the mead, it cushions soft
The Lark's descending breast.

Before the cuckoo, earliest spring
Its silver circlet knows,
When greening buds begin to swell,
And zephyr melts the snows;
And when December's breezes howl
Along the moorlands bare,
And only blooms the Christmas rose,
The daisy still is there!

Samaritan of flowers! to it
All races are alike,
The Switzer on his glacier height—
The Dutchman by his dyke,—
The seal-skin vested Esquimaux,
Begirt with icy seas,—
And, underneath his burning noon,
The parasol'd Chinese.

The emigrant on distant shore,
'Mid scenes and faces strange,
Beholds it flowering in the sward,
Where'er his footsteps range;
And when his yearning, home-sick heart
Would bow to his despair,
It reads his eye a lesson sage—
That God is everywhere.

Stars are the daisies that begem
The blue fields of the sky,
Beheld by all, and everywhere,
Bright prototypes on high;—
Bloom on, then, unpretending flower!
And to the waverer be
An emblem of St. Paul's content,
St. Stephen's constancy.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

Pictures of Life.

THE DESERTED MANSION.

A few years ago, a picture appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which peculiarly impressed my imagination; it represented an ancient princely dwelling, surrounded by dilapidated gardens, ...

[illegible]

A TASTE OF THE ROMANTIC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Marquis de Valleria and the Baron de Lieue had been sitting for nearly an hour by the fireside, in a room in the lady's country-house. The Baron was gazing in admiration at the Marchioness, while she calmly contemplated the logs and andirons; occasionally the poor adorer sighed, and the lady yawned. At length she thus broke the silence:

"Do you not love those dear old castles, Baron, with their massive towers, their ghosts, and their dungeons? We should not look down on the days of chivalry, the Knights who vanquished the unbeliever, the chatelaines who enchanted them."

"May I ask, madam," the Baron replied, "why you talk to me of castles and chatelaines, when I speak to you of my love? I hold our grandmothers in high respect, but I prefer more modern beauties; those far off times are venerable, sacred to memory, but you are bright as the present day. Remember, fair widow, that our marriage is to take place this year—that you ...

[illegible]

THE ONE GRAY HAIR.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The wisest of the wise,
Listen to pretty lies,
And love to hear them told;
Doubt not that Solomon
Listened to many a one—
Some in his youth, and more when he grew old.

I never [illegible] among
The ch[illegible] Wisdom's song,
But pretty lies loved I
As much as any King;
When youth is on the wing,
And (must it then be told?) when youth had quite gone by.

Alas! and I have not
The pleasant hour forgot,
When one pert lady said—
"Oh, Landor! I am quite
Bewildered with affright;
I see (sit quiet now!) a white hair on your head!"

Another, more benign,
Drew out that hair of mine,
And in her own dark hair
Pretended she had found
That one, and twirled it round,—
Fair as she was she never was so fair.

London Leader.

Selected Sketch.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[We take from "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," the following interesting account of a visit to the House of Commons, in company with a French gentleman, M. Vieuxtemps:]

The orders of admission were easily obtained, and we ascended the half-dozen steps on the left of the passage to the Commons, and took our seats in the waiting-room. "Always," said I, "take this seat on the right, just at the head of the stair. The police of the House will only permit us to proceed to the gallery in the order in which we sit, commencing with me. We are therefore sure of a front seat, and the gallery altogether will only hold about sixty."

"What is that painted on the door yonder?" asked M. Vieuxtemps, who was rather near-sighted.

[illegible]

Selected Articles.

HEALTH. A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

BY A CONVERT.

The American Messenger, a religious paper of recent date, contained the following very significant article. Our Author has evidently considered the NATURAL laws, and has become convinced of their importance. Until quite recently, our religious press and pulpits have entirely overlooked, and neglected to teach their flocks the conditions requisite to insure a "healthy body," always so indispensably necessary to secure a SOUND MIND. But now that the *religious press* speaks on the point, give ear, ye foolish ones; confess your sins, and become converted to the truths herein proclaimed:—

We live in an age of light and progress.—Health, an admitted essential qualification for usefulness and enjoyment, has become a subject of general discussion. We have lectures on Physiology, and proof in every form, that our people, ever alive and watchful, are awakened to this great subject. We have hopes that ...

[illegible]

...mer's girl, in the country, to a district school, where she is shut in with sixty, perchance eighty other little human beings, thus condemned for no crime—unless the voluntary ignorance of their parents be crime—in a room without ventilation, shivering or stewing with the alternate heating and cooling of a huge stove, for six hours of the blessed day. If she be a city child, and her parents *favored* by fortune, she is sent to a boarding-school, where lessons are poured on her from morning till night, till her head is giddy, and her mind about as much fertilized as is the ground around a cistern by the water that is poured into that reservoir. She takes, perhaps, one funeral walk in a gloomy procession immediately after her dinner—this is *all*. And as if to fill up the twenty-four hours with every possible means for the deterioration of health, she sleeps in an *unventilated* dormitory, with from ten to forty other air-consumers. We speak advisedly. Is it strange, that with such training, the beauty of our young women fades before it ripens, or that the first strain of life reduces them to chronic invalidism? Few of our women take habitual out-door exercise.—We say nothing of the vices of dress, for vices they are. Our limits confine us merely to hints.

Formerly, when a woman took a jolting stage-coach journey, it was a prescription for health, an almost sure resuscitation. But now she goes to the station of a rail-car, and for perhaps half-hour before starting, she sits, with the other female passengers, in the close, dry heat of the stove-warmed "ladies' saloon." If any one of them does such an extraordinary thing as to seize these precious moments to fortify herself for the tedious sitting of the day by pacing up and down the outside platform, she is stared at as "a little deranged." And if this same anomalous person is so covetous of God's life-giving air as to raise a window in the car, whose air is over-heated by these same life-destroying stoves, and corrupted by repeated breathing, she is assailed with entreaties and remonstrances from this "lady who feels the air," and that lady "who is afraid of taking cold," and another ...

[illegible]

DIAMONDS.

It was towards the end of the fifteenth century (says the *London Times*, in describing a blue diamond, weighing 177 grains, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace,) that the art of cutting diamonds was discovered, by rubbing them against one another, and polishing them with their own powder, whence arises the adage of "diamond cut diamond." These operations are now abridged by two methods, first, by availing ourselves of the direction of the fibres of the stone, or what is called in the science of crystallography its planes of cleavage, to split them so as to produce several facets. Some stones, which seem to belong to the crystals called *Macle*, resist this mode of cleavage, and are called *diamonds of nature*. A second method of cutting the diamond is by sawing it by means of an extremely fine wire coated with diamond powder.

The mode of valuing diamonds is extremely uncertain and arbitrary when their weight exceeds a certain limit. According to *Jeffries*, each species of diamond has a certain value per carat (the unit of diamond weight), and the value increases in proportion to the square of the weight. Thus, if the number of carats in the weight of two diamonds be 8 and 10, supposing them to be of the same quality, their value will be in the proportion of 64 to 100; but when the ...

[illegible]

...ed to the seller, a Greek merchant. This diamond is said to have formed one of the eyes of the statue of Sheringam, in the temple of Brama, and the report is that a French Grenadier, who had deserted into the Malabar service, found means of stealing it from the Pagoda. He escaped with it to Madras, where he sold it to a ship captain for £2,000, who resold it to a Jew for £12,000, by whom it was transferred for a large sum to the Greek merchant, who sold it to the Empress Catherine.

Next to these comes a diamond weighing 139 carats, belonging to the Emperor of Austria.—This stone has a slight yellowish hue, and has, nevertheless, been valued at £100,000.

Next in order comes the celebrated Regent or Pitt diamond among the crown jewels of France, a stone remarkable for its form and limpidity.—Although it weighs only 136 carats, it has been valued at £160,000.

AMERICAN DEFERENCE TO WOMEN.

Some of our fashion-tinkering contemporaries are sighing over the undue freedom of locomotion and conduct enjoyed by American women. A little incident, which occurred, the other day, in our city, shows with what confidence American women can rely upon the politeness of American men, and how far they are from misconstruing the frankness and natural freedom of the gentle sex. One of the Fifth Avenue omnibuses in passing through Eleventh street, was hailed by a bevy of young ladies. The omnibus was almost entirely filled with gentlemen. The driver, however, pulled up, for when, indeed, was an omnibus driver known to hesitate about stopping for a fare, or for the fair, and told them there was only room for two. The spokeswoman of the party, who, happily, perhaps, for herself and her companions, was remarkably pretty, clasped her hands together, with an animated gesture of disappointment, and exclaimed,—"Oh, I am so sorry, so very sorry! We ...

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

BURR AGAINST SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS.

[illegible]

My object in writing this letter is to warn the public against the spiritual knockings which are now being practiced in this city. I am induced to do this from the fact that I have been informed that many persons have been induced to visit the rooms of the knockers, and that they have been deceived by the representations made by them. I have myself been induced to visit the rooms of the knockers, and have been deceived by the representations made by them. I have been induced to visit the rooms of the knockers, and have been deceived by the representations made by them. I have been induced to visit the rooms of the knockers, and have been deceived by the representations made by them.

[illegible]

THE LOST HUSBAND.

A ROMANCE OF MANCHESTER.

A writer in Dickens's "Household Words," under the the mask of the initials [illegible]

[illegible]

LOGAN'S SPEECH

[illegible]

RELIGION.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg Gazette, in replies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to Philadelphia councils, the first mention of which was made in the Gazette, says that the Pittsburg Gazette has been informed that a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Monday, at which it was decided that Pittsburg was fully able to build the Pennsylvania Road without any help from the Philadelphia Councils. This is good news for us. The Gazette says that it will be completed [illegible]

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AN EDITOR'S DUTIES.

[illegible]

TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

[illegible]

MRS. LEE HENTZ'S NOVELET.

[illegible]

THE MORMONS.

[illegible]

KOSSUTH.

[illegible]

Our Correspondents

LEAVES FROM SHANNONDALE.

NUMBER III.

Shannondale Springs.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

Clippings.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

AND THE CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER WILL SHOW WHAT IT IS ABOUT. IT IS NOW A FOURTH REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance, if not paid in advance, $2 50 at the end of the year, except in the case of those persons who subscribe for less than a Quarter, to be sent to the city, to one address, and in the country, to one address.

[illegible]

TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

[illegible]

MRS. LEE HENTZ'S NOVELET.

[illegible]

THE MORMONS.

[illegible]

KOSSUTH.

[illegible]

COMPLIMENTARY.

[illegible]

THE BOOTS GONE ALSO.

[illegible]

THE MAID OF ATHENS.

[illegible]

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

[illegible]

A NEW PAPER.

[illegible]

PRETTY GOOD.

[illegible]

Clippings.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

SATURDAY EVENING POST
STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 86 South Third Street, Second Floor,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., will be printed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

General News.

MADAME D'ARMAGNAC (FANNY WRIGHT) AT LAW.—The important case of Frances Wright D'Armement against W. P. D'Armement, Frances Sylvia D'Armement and others, was opened yesterday, before Judge Worden, who sat in the law library room. The case comes before the court in the form of an appeal from a decision, the appellant of a resolve, and an allowance in the nature of alimony, expenses of litigation, &c., &c., granted, from the inception of the petition, a document of extraordinary length, and the appellant now, in behalf of herself and her children, by inheritance, of considerable real property; that in 1830 she visited this country, invested a large amount of her own funds in purchase of estates in Cincinnati and in the South, and in 1831 visiting France, she there married W. P. D'Armement, by whom she had now in the premises the petitioner had, between that period and 1846, only received from him the sum of $1,000, where she had declined permanently to reside, and had also visited Scotland, where a valuable property had come to her as heir-at-law, and had about this time changed funds vested in her own estate in the hands of her husband, trusting to his honor, and the bill charged that a portion of this property had been sold by W. P. D'Armement, and that, for support, he had received money, by alimony, not only of her property, but of the funds and property of her daughter, now grown to womanhood. The case will occupy all day to-day, and part of next week.—*Courier*, July 26.

ICE PRODUCED BY STEAM POWER.—Mr. Theo. Masters, of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, on August 8th, London, the inventor of various ingenious machines for freezing, has an apparatus at the Exhibition, capable of freezing a hundred of 100 quarts of dessert ice (six different sorts are produced in one machine), every fifteen or sixteen minutes, in a perfectly solid manner. The machines are also made to produce cylinders of solid ice, calculated for use in cooling wines, water and many bottles of wine. These cylinders are made in the form of ornamental towers, and have a very neat appearance. The new freezing steam or vapor into more may also be utilized by this machine, and in this way a whole room can be easily cooled of from to the cold weather. The patentee's smallest machine, of which there are several exhibited at the Crystal Palace, are calculated for use in a small family or bachelors' chambers. The cost of turning pure water into ice for dessert purposes, wines, and for other purposes, is said to be less than what it can be purchased for at the ice stores.

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.—The Educational Convention of Georgia, which met lately at Macon, recommended to the favorable consideration and support of the Legislature the adoption of a plan for a system of Common Schools for the State. It was proposed in substance to establish a Board of Education, and to levy a tax of one mill on the Common School in each County, to be under the charge of three Trustees, to be elected each year as many other schools as circumstances might require and justify; the Legislature to appropriate out of the income of the general fund a sum equal to a distributed among the different school districts, and this fund to be raised by taxation—the two sums combined to suffice to keep the schools open at least four months in each year.

EDUCATION.—The American Association for the Advancement of Education, at its session in the Night Rev. Alonzo Potter, of this city, a Professor, is announced to hold its next annual meeting at Albany, on the 19th of August. It is said to continue in session not less than five days The Society is composed of the friends of the general education in the United States and the British Provinces, and its object is to procure the co-operation of intelligent and influential gentlemen in all sections of the country, in order that the two sums combined to suffice to keep the schools open at least four months in each year.

ALLEGED MURDER BY CHLOROFORM.—A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, of Bermondsey, who died suddenly on Monday last, after having been inhaling chloroform for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. The evidence showed that the deceased had been in the habit of inhaling chloroform for the purpose of relieving the pain of toothache, and that on the occasion of her death she had inhaled the chloroform for about two minutes, when she suddenly fell back in her chair, and was found to be dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A GREGUE TERRAQUAT.—The New Bedford Standard says that recently, in that city, a married woman engaged insurance upon the life of her husband, refused to stay in the house, as she wished, and caught on their child, an infant sixteen months old, and proceeded to rock it on a rocking chair by the window. The child fell upon the earth in the yard, which was some twenty feet below, and in any, was but little hurt. The strangest part of the story is that the child had been scarcely, but three days before, rescued from the same fate by the mother-in-law entirely recovered its health.

PROTESTANT RECORD.—It is said by the Cincinnati Gazette that there is in that city a house, occupied by fifteen or twenty persons, which is a low street begging as a business. Their gains average some $10 per day. Each one has a beat, each of the gang, and their nights are spent in feasting and debauchery. They are all able-bodied men and women, and all of whom engaged in their vocation as mendicants, counterfeit lameness or any other infirmity likely to excite the compassion of the public.

MESSRS. VILLARD.—A physician was arrested at Lowell a few days since, charged with a grave crime pending the investigation of the case, a writ of mesmeric trance, or suspension of the will, which he had professed. He was brought before a magistrate, and the writ was read to him, being the witnesses against him. It appeared, however, that neither of the two believed in the mesmeric being of a God, and accordingly the prisoner was discharged from the accusation and allowed to go unguarded.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE will hold its regular annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., on the 16th proximo. Professor Louis Agassiz is the President elect for the year, and his attendance is expected to exceed that of any of the previous annual meetings of the Society. The Local Committee have made provision for the reduction of fares on the different routes, and every facility for the convenient accommodation of those who may be present.

PENNSYLVANIA SUITES.—Large quantities of coal, it is said, are now being sent to Philadelphia by the farmers of Chester County, Penn. The expense of transportation on the railroad, including the tonnage of the line, has been very much reduced. A great part of this haine, since reaching Baltimore, is thence forwarded to Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, the profits of the line have been very handsome, as Chester and Georgia, where it is located in the mountains.

HOPE FOR FRANCE.—Mr. George Sumner, in a letter from Paris to a friend of Providence, says:—"YOU ask about France—pray be reassured. All is going on well. There will be no revolution—no re-election of Louis Napoleon. The Republic will stand—all the world will be reappointed. Two good candidates will be chosen forward before next May, and retrograder and progressives will all be satisfied."

POTATO ROT.—The insect to which Mr. Flenders, in Germany, ascribes the potato rot, has been submitted to the inspection of Prof. Harris, of Cambridge, the distinguished author of *Insects of Cranberry* testimony. He says that this insect has nothing to do with the potato rot, which, so far as he can judge, has no connection with insect depredations of any kind.

FRENCHMAN FROM OF RECOGNITION.—The Boston Post says, that notwithstanding the poor opinion of the American department, expressed by the London Times, many of the articles there have already found eager purchasers, and orders have been received in this country for an additional shipment for the European market.

ATTEMPTED RAILROAD.—A cargo boy, says the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of Tuesday week, was discovered secreted on board the ship Corinthian yesterday, by the Captain, just as she was on the point of leaving for Liverpool. After having been logged severely, he was put ashore, and left the wharf.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THOMAS THEAS THOMPSON.—At the Democratic State Convention of Vermont, to nominate a candidate for Governor, was cast almost unanimously for Thomas Theas Thompson, of Bellows Falls, and the Honorable Timothy P. Redfield, of Newfane, was chosen Secretary. In the Democratic candidate for Governor, in lieu of the Honorable Lester B. Pratt, who declined a nomination. The Convention also adopted a series of strong resolutions condemnatory of the Pugh-of-Grace Law, and their adjustment.

ALABAMA.—The Democracy is canvassing Storm and Russell Counties, Alabama. He declares himself for maintaining the Union at all hazard, and to the last extremity—right or wrong, be it by maintaining the Federal Power, or by Lynch Law. He is opposed to the submission of the No License Bill, which was passed the Legislature of Illinois:

1.—It repeals all present licenses here.

2.—Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than one quart, under a penalty of $25.

3.—If sold to minors, increases the fine from $20 to $100.

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5.—Gives every liquor to come within the provisions of the law.

SLAVERY IN CLEARWORLD.—The San Francisco Picayune says:

We have for some time past been aware of the existence of a system of slavery, put up by the leading men of the Democratic party, in the State of Texas, with the object of which is to divide the State with the view of forming from the northern and western portion of the present Commonwealth a new State, to be admitted into the Union, and upon the basis of the present Constitution, with the exception of the clause which prohibits the introduction of slaves. The plan was concerted in the first place by a few individuals, who have been sent here to create dissension and division among the citizens.

LETTER FROM GOV. ROGER.—The Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, writes to the Hon. J. Smith, Esq.:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 23.

GEN. H. KASTER, Esq.—

And now for a word or two on political matters. I observe that the North American is still in doubt as to my position on the Slavery question. I will give question now agitating the country. It is confined to the territory acquired from Mexico, by the war of 1847. I did not vote for it; I took no part in the discussion of it; I have no wish on the subject, nor would I, in my opinion, have interfered with it, if I had been President at the time of the law. But if I had even advocated the Wilmot Proviso, I would not consider my present position in reference to it. As I intend, should I be elected, to be governed entirely by the Union, in a short time, publicly what I have said in private, that I shall not interfere with the question, but confine it to the people interested in it, and that the Union is more than all other questions, and that I will be governed by it. I am, very truly, your friend and fellow citizen,

WM. ROGER.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—At the second Native American State Convention in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, on the 19th of August, at the Night Rev. Alonzo Potter, of this city, a Presbyter, is announced to hold its next annual meeting at Albany, on the 19th of August. It is said to continue in session not less than five days The Society is composed of the friends of the general education in the United States and the British Provinces, and its object is to procure the co-operation of intelligent and influential gentlemen in all sections of the country, in order that the two sums combined to suffice to keep the schools open at least four months in each year.

A BOGUS FARMERMEN TO DEATH AT AN EXECUTION.—A very remarkable case of the effects of fright and excitement occurred in this city a short time since. A house belonging to Mr. Pollard, was, one evening in the year near the fence, when the chimney, to the total of $50,000 was discovered by milkmen and members of Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States. At $400 for each slave, this makes $200,000.—*President Blanchard, Knox College, Ill.*

KARNBRAUER IN THE WEST.—The earthquake-like excitement which has recently set in motion the old-fashioned style in some parts of Missouri, the south opened in various places near New Madrid, on Saturday night, and the ground, air and water was thrown to the height of forty or fifty feet. The shock was first felt at that point, and was repeated in that region, or that a "slow" has occurred since the great earthquake of 1812.

EXCITEMENT AT RIO GRANDE.—Advices from Brownsville to the 12th inst. state that much excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up to Texas a negro slave, who had escaped and was said fugitives to Mexico An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Presidio. The political feeling in Texas is running very high.

LUNCH LAW.—The citizens of Warrenton, Virginia, recently rodea a person named Thomas Read Wilson, on a rail, and lamphlacked him severely, for publishing the "obscenes sentiments on slavery, phlebity and patriotism," to put him in a car and sent him to New Haven, Conn.

MESMERIC VILLAIN.—A physician was arrested at Lowell a few days since, charged with a grave crime pending the investigation of the case, a writ of mesmeric trance, or suspension of the will, which he had professed. He was brought before a magistrate, and the writ was read to him, being the witnesses against him. It appeared, however, that neither of the two believed in the being of a God, and accordingly the prisoner was discharged from the accusation and allowed to go unguarded.

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A MODEL HUSBAND.

"I do believe," says the husband, taking his spoon out of his glass, and tending it on the table, "that I am a model husband. I never say anything to provoke, and the Honorable Timothy P. Redfield, of Newfane, was chosen Secretary. In the Democratic candidate for Governor, in lieu of the Honorable Lester B. Pratt, who declined a nomination. The Convention also adopted a series of strong resolutions condemnatory of the Pugh-of-Grace Law, and their adjustment.

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SLAVERY IN CLEARWORLD.—The San Francisco Picayune says:

We have for some time past been aware of the existence of a system of slavery, put up by the leading men of the Democratic party, in the State of Texas, with the object of which is to divide the State with the view of forming from the northern and western portion of the present Commonwealth a new State, to be admitted into the Union, and upon the basis of the present Constitution, with the exception of the clause which prohibits the introduction of slaves. The plan was concerted in the first place by a few individuals, who have been sent here to create dissension and division among the citizens.

LETTER FROM GOV. ROGER.—The Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, writes to the Hon. J. Smith, Esq.:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 23.

GEN. H. KASTER, Esq.—

And now for a word or two on political matters. I observe that the North American is still in doubt as to my position on the Slavery question. I will give question now agitating the country. It is confined to the territory acquired from Mexico, by the war of 1847. I did not vote for it; I took no part in the discussion of it; I have no wish on the subject, nor would I, in my opinion, have interfered with it, if I had been President at the time of the law. But if I had even advocated the Wilmot Proviso, I would not consider my present position in reference to it. As I intend, should I be elected, to be governed entirely by the Union, in a short time, publicly what I have said in private, that I shall not interfere with the question, but confine it to the people interested in it, and that the Union is more than all other questions, and that I will be governed by it. I am, very truly, your friend and fellow citizen,

WM. ROGER.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—At the second Native American State Convention in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, on the 19th of August, at the Night Rev. Alonzo Potter, of this city, a Presbyter, is announced to hold its next annual meeting at Albany, on the 19th of August. It is said to continue in session not less than five days The Society is composed of the friends of the general education in the United States and the British Provinces, and its object is to procure the co-operation of intelligent and influential gentlemen in all sections of the country, in order that the two sums combined to suffice to keep the schools open at least four months in each year.

SLAVES OWNED BY YANKEE SETTS.—By calculations based upon the United States census returns, it appears that there are in the State of Massachusetts, 9 slaves; in Connecticut, 25; in Rhode Island, 48; in New York, 4,009; in New Jersey, 236; in Pennsylvania, 403; in Ohio, 3; in Indiana, 3; in Illinois, 331; in Missouri, 2,618; in Kentucky, 38,183; in Tennessee, 29,264; in Mississippi, 29,264; in Louisiana, 17,462; in Texas, 58; in Florida, 925; in Alabama, 2,181; in Georgia, 2,931; in South Carolina, 384; in North Carolina, 288; in Virginia, 54,333; in Maryland, 90,368; in Delaware, 2,290; in the District of Columbia, 3,687; in the Territories, 26; in California, 7; in Oregon, 1; in Utah, 26; in New Mexico, 24; in Minnesota, 11; in Iowa, 16; in Wisconsin, 11; in Michigan, 3; in Arkansas, 1,617; in Kansas, 2; in Nebraska, 15; in Indian Territory, 1,139

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PRAYER.

BY MISS PHOEBE CAREY.

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WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

FROM GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

HERSCHEL, FARADAY, AND THACKERAY.

Wit and Humor.

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Selected Articles.

FOR MUSICAL MISSES.

LECTURES ON INDIA,

BY

CALEB WRIGHT.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

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LUCKSHMEE, COPIED FROM AN ANCIENT SCULPTURE.

ONE OF SHIVA'S CATTLE.

SLEEP.

INELEGANT LANGUAGE.

Agricultural.

A POUNDS, SHILLINGS AND PENCE ROMANCE.

The Olio.

FICUS RELIGIOSA.

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CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.